DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 063 962 LI 003 718

AUTHOR Bryan, Harrison
TITLE Report on the Development of National Documentation/Information Services in Indonesia.
INSTITUTION National Scientific Documentation Center, Djakarta (Indonesia).
SPONS AGENCY Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y.
PUB DATE 72
NOTE 42p.; (10 References)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *Documentation; *Foreign Countries; Information Centers; Information Services; Information Systems; *National Programs
IDENTIFIERS *Indonesia; Scientific and Technical Information

ABSTRACT

Included in this report on the development of national documentation/information centers in Indonesia are: (1) The identification of present documentation and information agencies, particularly those which have the capability of being developed into national centers for specific scientific fields; (2) The identification of the duties and functions of such national documentation/information centers; (3) The provision of a sketch that lays down the possible internal organization of such documentation/information centers and (4) The provision of policy and priorities for the development of such a national system of documentation/information centers. The list of recommendations resulting from the study is appended. (Author/NH)

5L6/DirIPDIN172.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED 067967

REPORT ON THE

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION/INFORMATION SERVICES

IN INDONESIA

HARRISON BRYAN M.A., F.L.A.A.

LIBRARIAN

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

LI 003 718

DJAKARTA
1972

BEST COPY Available

CONTENTS

		Page Numbers
PREAMBLE	Letter of Transmittal	1 - 2
I	HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION	3 - 4
II	THE PROBLEM STATED	4 - 6
	Lack of support	4 - 5
	Over-extension of resources	5
	The problem of staff	5
	Lack of regular budgets	6
	Fugitive nature of Indonesian writing	6
III	THE SOLUTION ADVANCED	6 - 10
	Seeking support at the highest levels	7
	Recommendations 1 and 2	
	Concentrating effort	7 - 8
	Recommendations 3 and 4	
	Improving the status of libraries and librarians	8 - 9
	Recommendations 5 and 6	
	Providing regular financial support	9
	Recommendation 7	
	Ensuring the library deposit of Indonesian material	9 - 10
	Recommendations 8 and 9	
IV	A NATIONAL LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICE	10 - 13
	Significance of "national"	10 - 11
	The controlling authority	11 - 12
	Recommendation 10	
	The executive head	12
	Recommendation 11	
	Overseas examples	12
	Naming the centres	13
V	IDENTIFICATION OF THE CENTRES	13 - 20
	Science and Technology	13 - 15
	Accommodation of PDIN	13
	Recommendation 12	
	Djakarta or Bandung?	14
	Recommendations 13 and 14	
	Academic libraries	14 - 15
	Biology and Agriculture	15 - 16
	Recommendation 15	
	Medical Sciences	16 - 18
	Why not PDIN?	16 - 17
	Academic libraries	17
	Airlangga University library	17 - 18

		Page Numbers
V	IDENTIFICATION OF THE CENTRES (Cont)	
	Social Sciences and Humanities Recommendations 17 and 18	18 - 20
	Academic libraries	19 - 20
	Divide the responsibility?	20
VI	FUNCTION OF THE CENTRES Recommendation 19	21 - 24
VII	INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRES	25 - 29
	Chart 1	25
	Chart 2	26
	Notes to accompany Chart 2	27 - 29
VIII	POLICY, PLANNING AND PRIORITIES Recommendations 20, 21 and 22	30 - 33
NOTES		34
APPENDIX	List of Recommendations	35 - 39

*****

PREAMBLE

Letter of Transmittal

DJAKARTA
29 February 1972

Professor Sarwono Prawirohardjo,
Chairman,
Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia,
DJAKARTA. INDONESIA

Dear Professor Sarwono:

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the development of national documentation/information centres in Indonesia.

On 10 January 1972, I received in Sydney a cable from the Ford Foundation extending LIPI's invitation to me, through the Foundation, to act as a consultant on this matter. A confirmatory cable of appointment was received on 20 January. I arrived in Djakarta on 25 January and left again for Sydney on 29 February.

In the thirty-four full days available to me, I was able to inspect libraries and have discussions with Government officials, administrators, scientists and librarians in Djakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Jogjakarta and Surabaja.

The terms of reference for my assignment were described to me as follows:

"(1) The identification of present documentation and information agencies, particularly those which have the capability of being developed into national centers for specific scientific fields.

(2) The identification of the duties and functions of such national documentation/information centers.

(3) The provision of a sketch that lays down the possible internal organization of such documentation/information centers.

(4) The provision of policy and priorities, for the development of such a national system of documentation/information centers."

I am afraid that I may seem to have interpreted these terms somewhat liberally and I am paintully aware that it could be regarded as impertinent to presume to advise on matters of national policy after such a brief study of the problem presented to me.

Nevertheless, knowing that you were well cognizant both of the short notice given me and the brief duration of my assignment, and having in mind the generous wording of item (4) of the terms of reference, I have offered advice over a fairly wide field.

May I take this opportunity of expressing, on my own behalf and on that of my Australian colleagues, my deep appreciation of the honour done to my country by your invitation. I return to Australia determined to improve further the good relations which exist between the librarians of our two countries. I also take back a clearer view, which I will not hesitate to represent to the appropriate authorities, of ways in which Australian libraries and librarians can be of assistance to their Indonesian counterparts.

My thanks are also due and are warmly expressed to the many Indonesians in all walks of life who gave generously of their time in assisting in the completion of the assignment, and in making me feel at home. I must mention especially Miss Winarti Partaningrat, the Director of PDIN, and Miss Luwarsih Pringgoadisurjo, her Assistant Director, who accompanied me on my field trips and who, for the whole period of my assignment, were inexhaustibly patient and tremendously helpful.

I should make it clear, finally, that although the Ford Foundation made available my services for this consultation, the views expressed in this report are completely my own.

Yours sincerely,

Harrison Bryan

HB:pm

I HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been a rapidly increasing interest in effective library and information services as an essential part of Indonesian national development.

Not surprisingly, in view of the long tradition of such libraries as the Biblioteca Bogoriensis, this interest, or perhaps re-awakening of interest, was manifested first in relation to the needs of scientific and technological research. The establishment, in 1965, of Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional (PDIN) as an Institute of Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) marked an important point in the recognition of these needs.

The specific mention, in the First Five-Year Development Plan (1969/70-1973/4), of the need to improve the flow of scientific information set the seal of official approval, at the highest level, on action in this area.(1)

The opinion of expert advice has been sought on several occasions, since this plan was adopted, concerning the part to be played by libraries and information services in accelerating this flow. In particular, assistance has been given by several consultants in identifying those forms of organization of such services which would contribute most to achieving the desired result.

In 1970 an important and far-reaching survey of the problem was undertaken by Dr. Russell Shank, Director of Libraries, Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Shank's report, Science and Engineering Library and Information Service Development in Support of Research and Development in Indonesia(2) appeared soon after a report by Dr. William L. Williamson, entitled University Library Development in Indonesia.(3)

The recommendations of Dr. Shank, which both parallel and harmonize with those of Dr. Williamson, were next the subject of considerable discussion by Indonesian librarians, documentalists and users of scientific information.

In January 1971, PDIN presented a paper, Improvement of Library and Documentation Facilities in the Field of Science and Technology in Indonesia,(4) to a workshop on industrial and technological research jointly sponsored by LIPI and the National Academy of Sciences of the USA.

In June 1971, in an aide-memoire signed by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, special attention was drawn to what were, in effect, the Shank proposals.

The most significant discussion and amplification of these proposals, however, took place at the Workshop on a Network for Scientific Documentation and Information in Indonesia conducted by LIPI in July 1971.

At the same time, the specific problem of information flow in the field of medical science was investigated by Dr. Takio Urata under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization. Dr. Urata's report, Assignment Report on Library Banks in Health Institution[sic] In Indonesia(5) appeared soon after the conclusion of his consultancy, in September 1971. During Dr. Urata's visit, an Expert Committee on Health Libraries met in Djakarta in July 1971 to formulate proposals for submission to the Minister of Health. These proposals again presented the network theme advanced by Dr. Shank.

Most recently, the writer was invited to advise LIPI on the further specification and implementation of the pattern which appeared to be crystallizing from this series of reports and discussions. The period of his assignment, which was made possible by the Ford Foundation, was 25 January to 29 February 1972.

II THE PROBLEM STATED

Lack of Support

At a time when Indonesia's national effort is gathering momentum, particularly in the development of research and scholarship, it is clear that libraries and documentation services, the essential tools of this development, are not expanding or improving at the necessary rate. Because of this failure to provide an adequate infrastructure, there is a real risk that the Indonesian people will be denied a proper return from the enormous investment of effort and money that has been put into the search for increased productivity and a higher standard of living.

It will be a tragedy of considerable dimensions if the sacrifices so far made by the people, and the assistance generously provided by other nations, do not yield the full measure of national progress that they were designed to achieve. Yet this will undoubtedly occur if higher priority is not given to improving the flow of information, through the development of better library and documentation services. At the same time, this higher priority must be put to best use by ensuring that existing and future services are organized for maximum effectiveness and economy.

Under the heading, The Problems being Faced, the First Five-Year Development Plan stated, inter alia:

> "For the successful execution of this program it is necessary to carry out research of high quality. The implementation of research of this kind is a most crucial problem today, since factors must first be created that support such activities."(6)

It is significant that, in proceeding to list such of these factors as were singled out for mention, the authors of the Plan noted first:

> "a) a political as well as an economic climate, which provides an opportunity for the development of research activities and for the application of research results."

and second:

> "b) up to date scientific literature..."(7)

These two factors go hand in hand, since there is urgent need for the political climate noted as factor (a) to be applied directly to factor (b). A favourable political climate, in the sense of the strongest and most convinced support at the highest level of government, is needed if, indeed, Indonesia is to have "up to date scientific literature", with all the implications that this phrase carries with it.

Unfortunately, there is evidence still that, even granting the difficulties of tremendous competition for existing funds, too many libraries and documentation centres do not receive the support that would flow from Departments and other authorities convinced of the basic need for such services.

The first element of need, then, remains as Dr. Shank stated it:

> "The Indonesian government must make it a matter of public record that the provision of good library and information services, in order to support quality scientific and technical research and development is a matter of national policy."(8)

Over-extension of resources

The second aspect of the problem is that Indonesia's existing library resources for research are considerably over-extended, by being dispersed over a large number of separate institutions.

While the argument for the single subject research institute is understandable, such institutes give rise to special difficulties from the library point of view. Not only does the literature required for any particular institute inevitably cover a wider field than that of the narrowest definition of the scope of the institute, each library must also provide a basic set of reference books of even wider scope. It is clear that there is inevitable duplication between the separate institute libraries. The need for qualified staff is also maximized by this extreme decentralization.

In practice, many of these small units are scarcely viable in the library sense. They are unable already to keep their collections up to date and this situation will steadily worsen with rising world prices for published information. Moreover, it is quite clear that, individually, they will be unable to subscribe to the more sophisticated and even more expensive information services, particularly those which are computer-based, which Indonesian research and scholarship will need increasingly in the future.

Finally, because of financial constraints related to their size, such library units are likely not to be able to afford or to attract the highly qualified personnel needed to make the most of their scanty book resources.

The problem of staff

Although the question of staff does not fall directly within the present consultant's terms of reference, it is so fundamental a part of the problem in the library and documentation area, as in many areas of Indonesia's development, that further mention must be made of it.

Suffice it to say, at this point, that the salary and status of librarians is the key point at which to break the present vicious circle to which many Indonesian libraries are committed. Poor salaries attract poor staff, poor staff provide poor libraries, poor libraries fail to secure the funds needed to attract good staff or better resources. The real losers in this situation are the library and information users and, ultimately, the nation as a whole.

Lack of regular budgets

One very disturbing feature of all too many Indonesian libraries is the absence of a regular recurrent budget for the purchase of books and the maintenance of periodical subscriptions. It is easy to see how this flows from all the other problems so far identified - lack of interest or conviction at the employer level, over-extension of financial resources, and the handicap under which unqualified staff of lesser status suffer in making any case for funds.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly, however, that the regular maintenance of the library in this way is utterly essential to the continuance of its value. A library which does not grow by the regular addition of new information is a dead library. A dead library is not only not an asset to its users, it is a positive liability in that, too often, it will be providing misleading or obsolete information.

Fugitive nature of Indonesian writing

One final aspect of the unsatisfactory flow of information in Indonesia, which might be termed the problem of local input, was also stressed in the First Five-Year Plan and has been commented on since by several writers.

The First Five-Year Plan draws attention to the decline in scientific publication in Indonesia in recent years and notes that there is great difficulty in assessing the value of the work that is being done because, inter alia:

"(ii) the reports [of Indonesian research work] are sent to persons who are thought to need them and not to libraries;

(iii) there is no government body appointed to take care of keeping the 'copyrighted' and other Government publications."(9)

It is clear that, at present, Indonesian librarians and documentalists are considerably handicapped by the failure of authors and publishers to deposit with appropriate libraries works either actually published in Indonesia or produced for "private" or "semi-private" circulation, normally in near-print form.

III THE SOLUTION ADVANCED

Seeking support at the highest levels

Whether or not the detailed recommendations of this report are adopted by the responsible authorities, there must somehow be created in Indonesia a deeper and more widespread appreciation of the need for libraries and documentation services. Moreover, the need must be seen to be a national need that transcends any possible conflict of interests among institutions or authorities which at present operate services.

The recommendations which follow do not ignore the possibility of jurisdictional disputes in terms of the present pattern of operations, but they assume, as must surely be assumed, that goodwill and co-operation in the national interest will find a solution to each of these difficulties as they are identified.

Recommendation 1: That LIPI, as the authority which requested this report, spare no effort, either alone or in conjunction with other authorities, to ensure that the national need in the area of library and documentation services receives the maximum consideration in the drawing up of the Second Five-Year Plan.

It is clear that the specific, if limited, attention paid to this question in the First Five-Year Plan was of considerable significance. As a result, indeed, Indonesia can point with pride to considerable achievement in library and documentation services in recent years. It is on the basis of this experience, together with the careful thought and discussion that it has provoked, that it can be properly suggested that further development should occupy a prominent place in national planning.

Recommendation 2: That LIPI bring to the notice of present library authorities, in particular Government Departments, the urgent need to assign the highest priority to improving their library and documentation services and to promoting the importance of up to date information in the pursuit of research, education and continuing professional competence.

These two recommendations cover, to the best of the consultant's ability, the general question of under-support for libraries and the need to change this situation for the future.

Concentrating effort

We turn now to the present, and so to the major problem of over-extension of existing resources.

Recommendation 3: That LIPI represent to the Government the urgent desirability of creating a National Library and Documentation Service for Indonesia, by proclaiming four library or documentation centres, one in each of four major fields of knowledge, as together constituting this National Library.

This recommendation carries somewhat further the pattern suggested by Dr. Shank and developed in subsequent discussions. In a later section of this report attention is paid to some of the detailed implications of this extension.

Recommendation 4: That LIPI suggest the following as the four centres of the National Library and Documentation Service:

(i) in the field of science (other than the biological sciences) and technology - the service at present known as Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional;

(ii) in the field of agriculture and the biological sciences - the service at present known as Biblioteca Bogoriensis;

(iii) in the field of medical and health sciences - the service at present known as the library service of the Department of Health;

(iv) in the field of the social sciences and the humanities - the service at present known as the library of the Museum.

In later sections of this report, the choice of these four centres is argued, but this recommendation is regarded by the consultant as meeting the first of his terms of reference.

An obvious complication inherent in this recommendation is that the four centres identified are at present controlled by different authorities. This complication is considered in a later section of this report.

Improving the status of libraries and librarians

Although this matter could be held to fall outside the scope of this report, it is of such fundamental importance that certain basic recommendations are included here.

Recommendation 5: Where a library or documentation service forms part of another institution, every effort should be made to avoid subordinating the library to a general secretarial or administrative section of the institution.

This recommendation is designed, in effect, to allow the director of the library or documentation service direct access to the executive head of the institution.

In the opinion of the consultant, reinforced by twenty five years as a University Librarian and by observation of similar institutions in several countries of the world, only in this way will the proper needs of the library be able to be appropriately presented. It is submitted that the library occupies, in a research institution, a role analogous to that of the library within a university.

Recommendation 6: The status afforded and the salaries paid to librarians within research institutions should be investigated, with a view to determining the extent to which they should be improved, bearing in mind particularly the substantial advantages enjoyed by research workers in this regard.

Referring to the vicious circle described earlier in relation to poor salaries for librarians, a possible way to break the chain seems, to the consultant, to be offered by a perusal of such documents as the decree 350/Kypta/Org/8/71 issued by the Minister for Agriculture. It is to be noted that several of the criteria set out as distinguishing research officers apply also to librarians.

Providing regular financial support

There is no financial short-cut to the provision of an adequate library. A library is and must be a continuing expense.

Recommendation 7: That any institution which includes a library or documentation service must assign specific amounts on an annually recurring basis for the maintenance of that library, and especially for the purchase of books and the payment of periodical subscriptions.

The consultant reports simply that, in his observation of Indonesian libraries, there is a direct correlation between reader satisfaction and the provision of a regular library budget. Those libraries not in receipt of such a budget both looked neglected to the observer and were obviously neglected by readers, in contrast to their properly supported counterparts. Such "unbudgeted" libraries had all the appearance of wasting assets. In fact, as pointed out elsewhere in this report, they must in some cases be actual liabilities.

Ensuring the library deposit of Indonesian material

As noted earlier, there are two types of material involved here - published and unpublished. In relation to published material, a legal solution is available as a part answer to the problems at present experienced.

Recommendation 8: That LIPI represent to the Government at the highest level the need to establish the principle of legal deposit, whereby one copy of every work published in Indonesia, whether by the Government or one of its agencies or by or through a commercial publisher, is required by law to be deposited with the appropriate centre of the National Library and Documentation Service.

Since it is futile to enact a law which cannot be made effective, attention must be given to ensuring that the libraries concerned do receive what is their due. This question is dealt with later in this report.

With regard to unpublished material, the best practice seems to be to suggest that unpublished research reports, which constitute the most valuable portion of this output, be lodged with the libraries of individual institutions or Departments. In the consultant's view, based on discussing this matter at some length with Indonesian scientists and research workers, such a procedure would have a greater chance of success than attempting to enforce deposit in one of the centres of the National Library and Documentation Service.

The essential need is to ensure that a record is made, in the national interest, of the existence and location of such material. This question is dealt with in a later section of this report.

Recommendation 9: That LIPI urge all Government Departments and research institutions to take, or repeat, action along the lines followed by the Minister of Agriculture, in instructing all Departmental research workers to deposit a copy of any report for which they are individually or collectively responsible with the appropriate library within the Department.

IV A NATIONAL LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

Significance of "national"

The word "national" appears frequently in all the documents related to the development of a network of library and documentation services for Indonesia. Dr. Shank spoke of giving several "outstanding libraries and information service agencies . . . national responsibility for service and for planning the development and utilization of connections throughout the nation" and called for the appointment of "a committee of librarians and interested scientists to draw up a national plan for library services". The present consultant's terms of reference make specific mention of "national centers for specific scientific fields" and again, "national documentation/information centers" and finally, of a "national system of documentation/information centers".

However, there seems to be no real certainty of what the word "national" implies. Clearly such centres are envisaged as serving the nation, but the very essence of the plan is that they will be developed from existing institutions, which have quite clearly defined and considerably narrower responsibilities.

What then will be the attitude of these institutions? Is it reasonable or even proper to ask them to have their libraries assume a wider responsibility? How will the disputes, which will inevitably arise, between service to the institution and service to a wider public, be resolved? Should not the

institution concerned be recompensed in some way for its library assuming a national responsibility? Most important of all, perhaps, should not the wider audience be allowed some influence upon, or be involved in determining the policy of, such "national" libraries? A British librarian, with very considerable experience in Indonesia, has written:

> "Most countries make the setting up of a national library a matter of priority in library development, and sometimes for prestige only. Indonesia's decision to develop national subject libraries in the main fields of knowledge . . . seems more realistic and more practical."(12)

The present consultant agrees with the suggestion that the creation of a separate new institution as a national library would be an unwarranted extravagance, certainly at this stage of Indonesia's development and perhaps at any stage. He submits, however, that it is at least worth considering whether the kinds of questions raised earlier in this section would not be answered best if the four institutions identified as national centres were detached from their present governing authorities and reconstituted as a separate new authority created specifically for the purpose.

The controlling authority

The workshop which followed Dr. Shank's report envisaged "a coordinating body at national level" in relation to the four centres, but did not spell out the constitution or functions of such a committee.

In a report to the International Federation for Documentation later in 1971, the librarian of the Biblioteca Bogoriensis amplified this proposition, stating that:

> "The overall coordinating organization will then consist of:
>
> 1. a policy-making body consisting of the Ministers of the various Ministries concerned and the Chairman of the Indonesian Council of Sciences;
>
> 2. a permanent executive secretariat appointed by the Indonesian Council of Sciences;
>
> 3. part-time staff of the Executive secretary, consisting of representatives of the National Documentation Centres."(13)

This kind of loose confederation may well be possible and perhaps it would be better suited to the Indonesian situation. Another possibility might be to give LIPI definite executive power by formally transferring to it those identified libraries which do not at present come within its jurisdiction.

The consultant raises the possibility of the national libraries being controlled by a body, to be called perhaps the Council of the National Library of Indonesia, which would report directly to an appropriate Minister, preferably not one with a particular involvement in any particular subject area. The Australian parallel would be for the Council of the National Library of Australia to report to the Prime Minister's Department.

Recommendation 10: That the affairs of the National Library and Documentation Service be vested in a Council, to be appointed by the Government and to report directly to an appropriate Minister. This Council should include representatives of all appropriate Government Departments and institutions, together with a suitable number of private persons representative of the range of users of the libraries.

The executive head

In considering the executive direction of the national libraries the consultant is of the view that this would be best achieved by the creation of the office of National Librarian. The National Librarian would have authority over all four national libraries. This authority he would delegate where appropriate to the librarians of those libraries.

Recommendation 11: That the executive direction of the National Library and Documentation Service be placed in the hands of a National Librarian to whom the librarians of the four national libraries would report directly.

Overseas examples

The whole intent of these unifying proposals is to strengthen the arm of the national libraries in their effort to secure necessary financial support from the Government. It is suggested that this effort would be rendered more efficacious if the national library system could be represented by one voice with as direct access as possible to the Government.

The consultant is aware, however, of the brief nature of his contact with Indonesia. He understands full well that others with more experience may be able to judge better whether such a drastic reorganization is required to achieve the desired, and very necessary result.

It is true that the United States of America has yet to establish any real integration of its three national libraries (the Library of Congress, the National Library of Agriculture and the National Library of Medicine). On the other hand, Great Britain, after protracted consideration and after the unhappy experience of a series of fairly loose confederations in this area, has now finally resolved on a much greater integration of the national libraries, to be known as the British Library.

Naming the centres

One point, which may not necessarily be considered a small one, in relation to the proposed National Library and Documentation Service is the actual naming of the four constituent libraries. Unless it were thought to be too incongruous in the circumstances, there would seem to be virtue in retaining existing titles as far as possible, with, in each case, a parenthetic qualification to indicate the library's involvement in the national service. Thus, we might have: Biblioteca Bogoriensis (National Library for Biological and Agricultural Sciences), and so on. There would be a difficulty with the Department of Health Library which, it is suggested, might simply be constituted as the National Library of Medicine.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CENTRES

This section attempts to explain the basis of choice in the case of each of the four major centres identified. Once again, the consultant wishes to make it clear that this particular section must inevitably reflect the limitations of his knowledge of the Indonesian scene. It should also be emphasized that failure to be selected as one of the four national centres must not be held automatically to imply criticism of existing libraries by the consultant. Only in one case did the choice seem to him to be quite simple. In every other case, other quite valid selections could have been made apart from that advanced in this report.

Science and Technology

The consultant has re-endorsed the opinion advanced by every discussion of this problem from Dr. Shank onward that PDIN is the appropriate service to be designated the national centre in this area. There seems no doubt that in terms of existing stock and services, and particularly in relation to the orientation of these services, PDIN is the leading library and documentation service in this area of knowledge in Indonesia.

Accommodation of PDIN: Nevertheless, three factors make the choice by no means unhesitating or automatic. The first is the extremely unsatisfactory accommodation of PDIN. Were it not that there is some tangible evidence, in the form of a lonely cluster of foundations, that a new building will be forthcoming for this service, the consultant could not, in conscience, have recommended that PDIN be selected. The plain truth is that it cannot possibly function as a national unit in its present building. Indeed, because of its accommodation, it has begun already to contract its services, to the extent of suspending its valuable training courses. This is not a favourable prospect for a national library. Urgent completion of PDIN's new building is listed as the highest priority in the planned development set out by the consultant later in this report, but a specific recommendation is also included at this point.

Recommendation 12: That the highest priority be assigned to the early completion of the new, separate building for the PDIN.

Djakarta or Bandung? A problem which greatly exercised the consultant was the legitimate demand, frankly expressed in Bandung, that the national library for science and technology should be located there rather than in Djakarta.

There are considerable arguments in favour of a Bandung location. Bandung has a significant concentration of scientific research institutions. The consultant has not been able to check the accuracy of the statement made to him that the major part of the national effort in this field is located in Bandung, but at the least it is a considerable part. Moreover, there is an attractive concentration of this effort in a relatively small area. This concentration seems likely to be further recognized by the local government authority, by moving the zoological gardens and making available their central site for common facilities, which could well include a library, to serve a number of institutes. Finally, the consultant gained the purely subjective impression that there was among Bandung scientists, research workers and librarians, a notable feeling of community of effort and a considerably above-average awareness of the importance of library and documentation services. Nevertheless, there is no gainsaying the fact that there is not, at Bandung, a single existing library to rival PDIN as the national centre. Mention is made later of the central library of the Institute of Technology. The combined LIPI library is ill-accommodated, seems to have no certain prospects of improvement and lacks professional staff. The library of the Regional Housing Centre, in many ways a model for the libraries of the country, is restricted in scope and should remain so if it is to serve its parent institution.

In recommending PDIN as the national centre, the consultant makes two further recommendations which are designed to help meet the legitimate needs of the Bandung scientific community.

Recommendation 13: That the development of direct use of telex for library purposes, particularly between Bandung, Bogor and Djakarta, should receive early attention by the National Library and Documentation Service.

Recommendation 14: That the LIPI library at Bandung should be strengthened as soon as possible, by the provision of staff and accommodation, to enable it to act as a sub-centre of the National Library and Documentation Service for the Bandung area.

Academic libraries: The third consideration in selecting PDIN as the national centre relates to the position of university libraries in Indonesia. The consultant would like to comment on this situation by referring to that in his own country.

In Australia there is, at present, a high-level committee investigating the provision of scientific and technological information services. One of its major difficulties is the heavy concentration of library resources in these fields in the university libraries. It is argued that Australia's major research effort in science and technology, outside the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, is located in the universities. Since

the university libraries, therefore, will acquire research collections in these areas inevitably, it is suggested that they should also function as the national resource in this area. However, it is clear already that the committee will have genuine difficulty in deciding whether, in fact, it would be more expensive to provide a separate national science library than to finance the extra staff and facilities needed to enable the university libraries effectively to assume national responsibilities in addition to their local, first priority, tasks.

It seems to the consultant that the same calculation made in Indonesia comes down heavily in favour of a national science library. Speaking generally, the university libraries seem still to be far from being able to meet the needs of the universities themselves. Moreover, there seems not to be the same heavy emphasis as there is in Australia on scientific and technological research in the universities, whereas there is obviously a strong effort in this direction outside them.

Nevertheless, the Indonesian Department of Education envisages the development of specialist strengths in selected university libraries in parallel with its plans to develop centres of excellence in particular subjects in different universities. The Department envisages these specialist libraries as well fulfilling the role of the national centres which the consultant was asked to identify. However, Australia's experience would seem to indicate that, in the long term, such a policy may cause considerable complications. In any case, non-university research in Indonesia cannot possibly afford to wait until the university libraries could be built up to the point of sustaining a national role.

The library of the Institute of Technology Bandung is mentioned specifically, since ITB has properly been identified as an institution of central importance in the area of science and technology. The central library at ITB is being quite spectacularly invigorated with British aid. The librarian, himself an important element in this aid, has been informed through the Department of Education that a plan exists to make that library a national centre, in some sense, for science and technology. It may be that this intention reflects only acceptance of Dr. Williamson's recommendation that, to avoid duplication and to save cost, the university libraries should be developed rationally on a basis of subject specialization. This seems highly desirable, but the possibility of the ITB central library advancing from its present poverty of resources to a position of national importance in the near future is very remote.

Biology and Agriculture

Whatever soul-searchings a consultant might have about identifying a national library in the fields of science and technology, there is no problem in the field of agriculture and the biological sciences.

Indeed, with the far-sighted approval of the Department of Agriculture, the Biblioteca Bogoriensis has been functioning for some years as, in effect, a national library in this area. The positive effects of the acceptance of this wider function are to be seen in the close integration of the libraries in the Bogor area, despite the multiplicity of authorities controlling them, and in the widely representative library committee which assists the Director of the Biblioteca in her task.

In itself, of course, the smoothness with which the operation is carried out in Bogor is a strong argument against the need, argued by the consultant, to constitute a new library authority.

Nevertheless, he is still of the opinion that the functioning of Biblioteca Bogoriensis as a national library would be facilitated were it not just a unit, however well regarded, of the Department of Agriculture.

One of the most interesting sights for the consultant on his inspection of Indonesian libraries was the first stage of the new building for the Biblioteca. It is by no means a perfect building - as the Director herself says, succeeding buildings must be better as their designers profit from the mistakes of the pioneers. Nevertheless, it is a new building of impressive dimensions, in the design of which cooperation between librarian and architect played a major role. Both in itself and as a necessary object lesson, it is to be applauded.

In the consultant's view, however, much of the value of the new building, from both points of view, will be lost if work does not proceed at an early date on Stages II and III of it. Without these stages, the Biblioteca will still operate some services under very cramped conditions. This will surely restrict its efficiency as a national library.

Recommendation 15: That Stages II and III of the new building of the Biblioteca Bogoriensis follow in succession and without interruption the completion of Stage I.

Medical Sciences

Dr. Shank in his report was unable to identify, even tentatively, an existing library service in Indonesia that was sufficiently well-established to be able to be developed as a national library. In the consultant's view this situation has not changed markedly since Dr. Shank conducted his investigation.

The recommendation that the Department of Health's library service be identified and developed as the national library of medicine is made only after considerable thought and hesitation.

Why not PDIN? At the present time it is almost completely true to say that what library and documentation service is available, outside the universities, to medical research workers and practitioners in Indonesia is limited to the very scanty resources of the PDIN in this area.

The library service of the Department of Health is heavily concentrated on the dissemination of material in the field of public health. Significantly, it operates within the Division of Publication and Libraries of the Department. It is strongly committed to the development of its extension function and is reluctant to assume a responsibility for information and documentation services for research workers in the medical sciences. Nevertheless, experience in other countries, particularly the United States, supports the opinion expressed at the LIPI workshop of July 1971, that the medical and health sciences comprise such an important and heavily documented field that they warrant special concentration of effort.

In the opinion of the consultant, the Department of Health's library service is the only existing service which could be identified as a basis for a national library of medicine. He would find difficulty, however, in contesting the proposition that, in all the circumstances, a brand new institution may be the best answer. This would allow the Department of Health Library to move exclusively into the public health extension area.

Whatever decision is made, it will be of vital importance for the new national library of medicine to maintain the closest links with PDIN, to avoid duplication and to share experience, particularly as Indonesia's need for computer-based information services becomes more urgent.

Academic libraries: Dr. Shank's only suggestion as a possible centre for medical science was the medical library of Airlangga University. However, his real recommendation was that a committee of interested parties should decide the matter.

It might still be valuable to have the opinion of such a committee, but the lack of progress made in the implementation of the Urata Report does not suggest that there would be likely to be early action.

The consultant believes that the comments made concerning the present development of university libraries in relation to science and technology apply also in relation to the medical sciences. The difference in the situation is that, in the latter field, there is at least one existing university library which operates much more developed services, at present, than those offered by the library identified by the consultant as the national centre.

Notwithstanding this fact, it is still true that the university libraries in the field of medicine are unable to carry out their primary purpose. They should certainly concentrate urgently on building collections and services to meet this first need.

Once again, the medical researchers, practitioners and specialists of Indonesia cannot possibly wait for this point to be reached before demanding library and documentation services. The tragedy is, of course, that they are not effectively demanding them now. The need, which is an important national need, is there, but it is not a felt want, at any rate certainly not among the majority of practitioners.

Airlangga University library: The consultant was impressed by plans at Airlangga University for its library development in the medical sciences. The new library building at present under construction will house an integration of the separate collections and services at present maintained for medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Like that being erected for Biblioteca Bogoriensis, this building is very important to Indonesia as well as to the particular institution constructing it. Once again, it is the fruit of positive cooperation between architect and librarian. Moreover, it is one of the very few university library buildings in Indonesia, if not the only one, to be designed and built specifically for the purpose.

The leadership of which this building is a positive expression, seems likely to develop also in the organization of more direct and fruitful cooperation among Indonesian university medical libraries. Furthermore, the university librarian has also explored the concept of a regional approach to medical library facilities in South-East Asia.

All these points may tend to cast doubt on the consultant's wisdom in identifying a much less developed library as the national centre. The reasons for this choice remain, however. His experience in this field in Australia constrains him to believe that it will be extremely difficult for a university library to develop as a national institution in the sense envisaged by this report.

Deliberately to erect a separate national institution will certainly involve some duplication of resources (though not of services) but, with the goodwill and with the desire to cooperate that the consultant found so well-developed in the libraries he visited, this duplication should be minimized.

Recommendation 16: That a representative committee meet as soon as possible to discuss relationships between the National Library of Medicine and the network of university medical libraries.

Social Sciences and Humanities

The problem of identification of a national centre in the social sciences and the humanities, though no less difficult than choosing a national library of medicine assumes a quite different form.

This is due to the fact that while the social sciences and humanities, especially the former, have a considerable interest in current and recently published material, an interest they share with the other three fields identified, they also have a well-developed need for earlier material.

High level research in the social sciences and humanities demands massive in-depth historical collecting.

For this reason it is impossible to pass over the Museum library in identifying a national centre. This library appears to the consultant to have unrivalled resources of historical material. It is close to a national tragedy that these resources should be allowed to deteriorate in their present unsatisfactory surroundings.

The main problem offered by the choice of the Museum library is that that institution appears to have been almost completely neglected as far as the addition of recent material is concerned. It is clear, moreover, that the present erratic and grossly inadequate budgetary arrangements are causing the library to slip further back rather than to improve its position.

In the consultant's view, the situation of the Museum library indicates clearly the difficulty that would be experienced in establishing as a "national" centre any library which remained a part of an existing organization serving a wider purpose.

Whether or not the consultant's main recommendations are accepted by the appropriate authorities, emergency action is required if the Museum library, as an important national asset, is not to suffer rapid and perhaps final deterioration.

The consultant was greatly relieved to hear that the building adjacent to the Museum is to be evacuated by its present occupants. Apart from the possibility of allowing much needed expansion of the library premises, this will have the eminently desirable result of terminating the circulation of a high concentration of motor vehicle exhaust gases through the library's bookstock.

Recommendation 17: That urgent action be taken to preserve the existing collections of the Museum library by the provision of more adequate accommodation and by the cleaning and fumigating of existing stock.

Recommendation 18: That financial provision for the Museum library be substantially increased to enable it to regain and sustain its role as a library of record for Indonesia.

Academic libraries: It is clear that the position of the university libraries must be given even more careful consideration in relation to the social sciences and the humanities than in the other fields, with the possible exception of the medical sciences. This is because research and scholarship in the social sciences and the humanities is heavily concentrated in Indonesia, as elsewhere, in the universities.

Two special factors seem to operate, however, in the particular case of Indonesia. In the first place, there is at least some research in the social sciences and the humanities being undertaken with public funds outside the universities, for example in the LRKN. In the second place, there appears to be no outstanding, integrated university library serving the social sciences and the humanities. Certainly there is no integrated university library in this field with in-depth collections for research.

The situation at Gadjah Mada University seems to be by no means atypical. Here the economics collections are segregated in a faculty library which seems likely to retain its separate existence even when plans for a concentration of social sciences and humanities activities in one precinct of the university are translated into reality.

Such an integration of collections has been effected already at Airlangga, but its scope is restricted to law and economics.

The consultant was informed of plans to create a social sciences and humanities precinct within the University of Indonesia, to be served by a library accreted from various separate faculty and institute libraries. If and when this plan matures there will at last be a library centre of the kind that could be considered seriously for the assumption of national responsibilities.

Even at this point, however, the fundamental questions relating to dual functions discussed earlier, would remain. In any case, the library so created would still lack substantial historical research collections.

Divide the responsibility? It has been suggested to the consultant that this lack of in-depth historical material in any integrated university library collection in the social sciences and the humanities could be accepted and an overall economy still effected in the identification of a national library in this area. The proposition would be that the Museum library concentrate its efforts on retrospective collecting, to make its holdings as comprehensive as possible for, say, the pre-Republic history of the region. The library would then receive only such portion of the national "copyright" deposit as related to this limited function and it would be saved the effort of expanding its activities to cover a wider range, and in particular to include modern publications over this wider range. At the same time, an appropriate university library, which could really only be the proposed social sciences/humanities concentration in the University of Indonesia, would assume responsibility for the national record since the establishment of the Republic. It would have diverted to it for this purpose the majority of the current "copyright" output and it would also serve generally as the national library for the social sciences and the humanities.

This is an ingenious suggestion. It has, however, more than a small element of makeshift about it. In the consultant's view, the best pattern for Indonesian library development is likely to be that which has the fewest complications. Indeed, one of the advantages of the present library situation in Indonesia seems to be that it is still so undeveloped that it allows of the imposition of such a relatively simple pattern. This situation is in marked contrast to that in Australia, where unplanned development in the past has caused great difficulties for administrators and librarians who are attempting today to maximize Australia's library effort. The consultant is librarian of the largest university library in Australia and one which, for a variety of reasons, undertakes considerable direct and indirect services to a wider public than its parent university. From his experience he would counsel against a university library assuming a national function unless this were utterly unavoidable.

However, a main concern of the National Library and Documentation Service for Indonesia should be to avoid unnecessary duplication of resources. Thus the Museum library, if it did emerge as a major centre of this service, would certainly have to take cognizance of the development of the university libraries in building its own collections.

VI. FUNCTION OF THE CENTRES

The consultant's terms of reference require him specifically to identify the "duties and functions of such national documentation/information centres". In the recommendation which is included within this section, the assumption is made of approval for preceding recommendations relating to the significance of the word "national". However, even if these earlier recommendations are not supported, the functions set out in this section would seem to the consultant to apply still to the "national" centres, however they might be set up.

In general, the consultant envisages the pattern to be aimed at as flexible rather than rigid and as allowing, in particular, for a proper measure of initiative on the part of those units not identified as major national centres.

In the course of visiting libraries and discussing his assignment with scientists, administrators and librarians, the consultant was drawn more and more to a realization of the need to emphasize this element of flexibility. Such an emphasis is highly desirable in the interests of securing that cooperation which will be required from the multiplicity of libraries involved if the pattern is to be a working reality and not just a theoretical framework. The alternative to cooperation, compulsion, seems both undesirable and impracticable in view of the multitude of authorities involved.

Let us consider an actual example. One function of the national libraries must surely be to facilitate inter-library loan among Indonesian libraries. It is possible to conceive of a rigid pattern in which any library seeking material not in its own collections would be required to submit its request to the appropriate national library. Such a pattern would have the benefit of clarity and simplicity. It would also present the stupidity of bureaucracy if it inhibited library A from making a request directly of library B when it knew the latter specialized in the subject of the desired material.

Let us take the example further. One function envisaged for the national libraries is to act as the agent for Indonesian libraries where appropriate or necessary in securing material on loan (or in photocopy) from overseas. To insist that the national libraries act in every case would be to fly in the face of reality. There will be occasions when an overseas institution will insist on dealing only with a central national authority, and here the value of the national libraries becomes apparent. Moreover, there will be cases where the reference tools of the asking library are inadequate to suggest an appropriate lending institution. Here again the superior resources and wider range of world contacts of a national library will be of value. On the other hand, some institutions which the consultant visited were quick to point out that already, small as they are, they are recognized internationally as the Indonesian member of a particular world-wide or regional network of scholarship or research or information and that, accordingly, their overseas colleagues would not only prefer to deal, but might insist on dealing, with them alone. An example of such an international or regional group is the World Energy Conference.

Thus, in relation to inter-library loan, the national libraries are seen as undertaking a supplementary and coordinating rather than a directing function.

The same approach should characterize their operations in the building of collections. The emphasis on specialist research institutions in Indonesia was noted earlier as constituting a problem for economic library development. Given this emphasis, however, the most positive results will flow from it if the associated library units themselves can be assisted to become genuine national centres in their own fields. Already such information centres are identifiable in the library and documentation services of the Regional Housing Centre at Bandung and in the library and information centre, for which considerable expansion is planned, at Lemigas in Djakarta. A similar development will occur with the library of P.T. Semen Gresik. The function of the national library in such cases will be, once again, to coordinate and to supplement and not to rival, or to attempt to direct, their particular specializations.

In the detailing of function which appears as Recommendation 19, special reference is made to technical advice and assistance. Many librarians and their employers stressed to the consultant their need for advice and assistance on a wide range of matters. This need springs in part from lack of qualification or inexperience of personnel actually employed in libraries and also, in the particular case of editorial assistance, from a feeling of inadequacy on the part of some research workers, which seemed to play an important part in delaying the appearance of the results of research. The final answer to these problems may lie elsewhere, but the most economical and effective temporary answer seems to be the provision of a sufficiently generous staff in the national library centres to allow of this form of assistance.

There is always a grave danger that detailed enumeration of functions will result either in the accidental omission of important items or in the calcifying of the list to the exclusion of later developments. The consultant urges that Recommendation 19 be regarded as indicative rather than definitive.

One function spelled out in Recommendation 19, the compilation of the national bibliography, is at present carried out by another organization in Indonesia. The consultant's suggestion that it be transferred to the National Library and Documentation Service rests only on an argument of logic and must not be interpreted as criticism of the existing arrangement.

Finally, attention should be drawn to one omission from the list which some may find surprising. The consultant does not suggest as a specific function the provision of centralized acquisition and/or processing services for any or all Indonesian libraries. It is quite possible that such services would be desirable and economic in some cases and if, on proper investigation, they seem likely to be, then by all means let them be undertaken by the national libraries. Librarians have been as concerned as library administrators, for many years, with the desirability of avoiding the multiplied cost of separately cataloguing each book in every library which acquires it. If one thing is clear from the endless discussion and experiment that has gone on in this area, however, it is that the real economics of any form of centralized cataloguing are completely dependent on the detail of the local situation. The consultant suspects that labour costs in Indonesia are so low as to outweigh the virtue of possible savings which would inevitably involve inconvenience and delay to the local library.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the standard of cataloguing in some local libraries must leave something to be desired.

In the consultant's view this matter requires much more detailed investigation and he recommends that Indonesian librarians devote attention to this. He does not include it as a formal recommendation in this report since, in the circumstances, it seems to him to be of rather lower priority than other matters.

Recommendation 19: The function of each centre of the National Library and Documentation Service should be:

1. To provide library and documentation services for the Government and people of Indonesia both from its own resources and, in cooperation with the other centres of the National Library and Documentation Service, by coordinating, channelling and supplementing, where appropriate, the services provided by other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia;
   and to this end;
2. In the area of collection building -
   (a) to complete and maintain the national record by acquiring, currently and retrospectively, and preserving, materials, published and unpublished, written in Indonesia, by Indonesians, or about Indonesia, in the appropriate subject area;
   (b) to acquire other books, periodicals and other materials in the general area of its subject interest, particularly in supplementation of such specialist collections as are identified from time to time in other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia;
   (c) to acquire or subscribe to especially expensive items, collections or information services, even if they fall within one of the areas of specialization referred to in 2(b) above, which are required by the nation but which either should not be duplicated unnecessarily or are beyond the means of the appropriate specialist library;
   (d) especially in relation to 2(b) above, to initiate and encourage, wherever possible, the rationalization of the acquisition of material by the several libraries and documentation agencies of Indonesia, in the interests of the minimum of unnecessary duplication and the most effective use of the totality of available funds;

3. In the area of bibliographical services -
   (a) to initiate, maintain and, if feasible, publish in some form, appropriate union catalogues of material held in libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia in its subject field;
   (b) to cooperate with other centres of the National Library and Documentation Service in preparing and publishing the national bibliography, both current and retrospective, of works published in Indonesia, by Indonesians, or about Indonesia;
   (c) to cooperate with other centres of the National Library and Documentation Service, and with other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia, in undertaking and making available documentation services such as the indexing and abstracting of periodicals and other material, in areas where existing indexing and abstracting services are unsatisfactory for Indonesian purposes;

4. In the area of reader services -
   (a) to assist libraries and other agencies and individual enquirers to use the resources of its own collections;
   (b) to seek material in other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia or overseas in the interests of individual enquirers, and to channel requests submitted by libraries and other agencies for such material;
   (c) to publicize the availability of information by such means as current awareness services, including selective dissemination of information, and the publication of regular or irregular accession lists, bibliographies, or other informative material;
   (d) to provide, or arrange for, translations of material in foreign languages;

5. In the area of technical advice and assistance -
   to provide advice and assistance, including, where necessary and where feasible, the actual short-term secondment of staff, to libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia, in such areas as librarianship, bibliography and technical editing;

6. To maintain liaison with appropriate international and regional agencies;

7. To carry out such other functions as shall from time to time be assigned to it by a proper authority.

27

VII. INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRES

In accordance with the terms of reference for this assignment, the present section sketches out a possible internal organization for one or other of the national centres. The accent in this exercise is on the word possible. The consultant does not believe there is necessarily any best plan for such an organization. Different local circumstances and different subject areas of interest may well dictate variations to a pattern which might seem universally applicable.

Thus, there are differences in organization at present between PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis. Yet each of these institutions appears to function efficiently within the limitations of the provision made for it. The sketch provided by the consultant happens to differ again in detail from each of these, but this may well represent no more than the operation of subjective preference and the background of a different experience.

Any form of internal organization of the national centres, however, must reflect two aspects; first, a division of operations according to function and, second, an orientation to service as opposed to the custodial function which is often popularly assumed to dominate libraries.

The consultant's plan, once again, depends in some details on the acceptance of his concept of a coordinated National Library and Documentation Service. Nevertheless, should this concept not be approved, there should still be some validity, for a "national" centre, in the general plan of organization suggested.

A final point which should be emphasized is that the plan suggested assumes a stage of mature development in the centre concerned. If it were to be regarded as any kind of reliable guide, it would well need to be implemented stage by stage.

CHART 1 POSSIBLE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

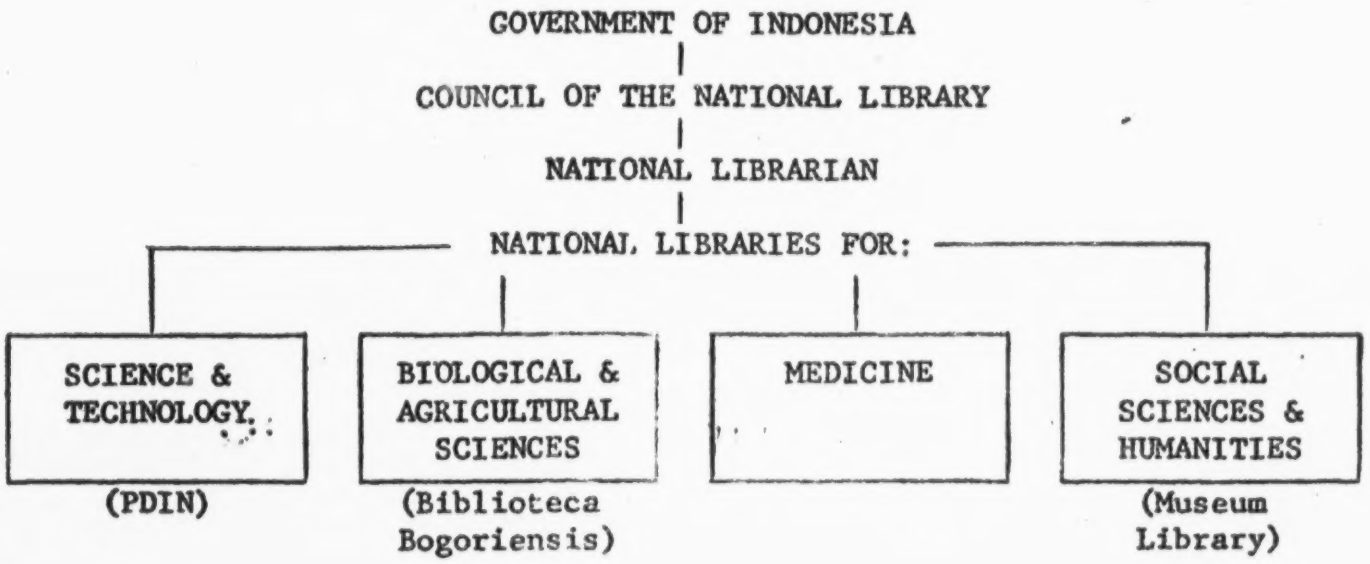
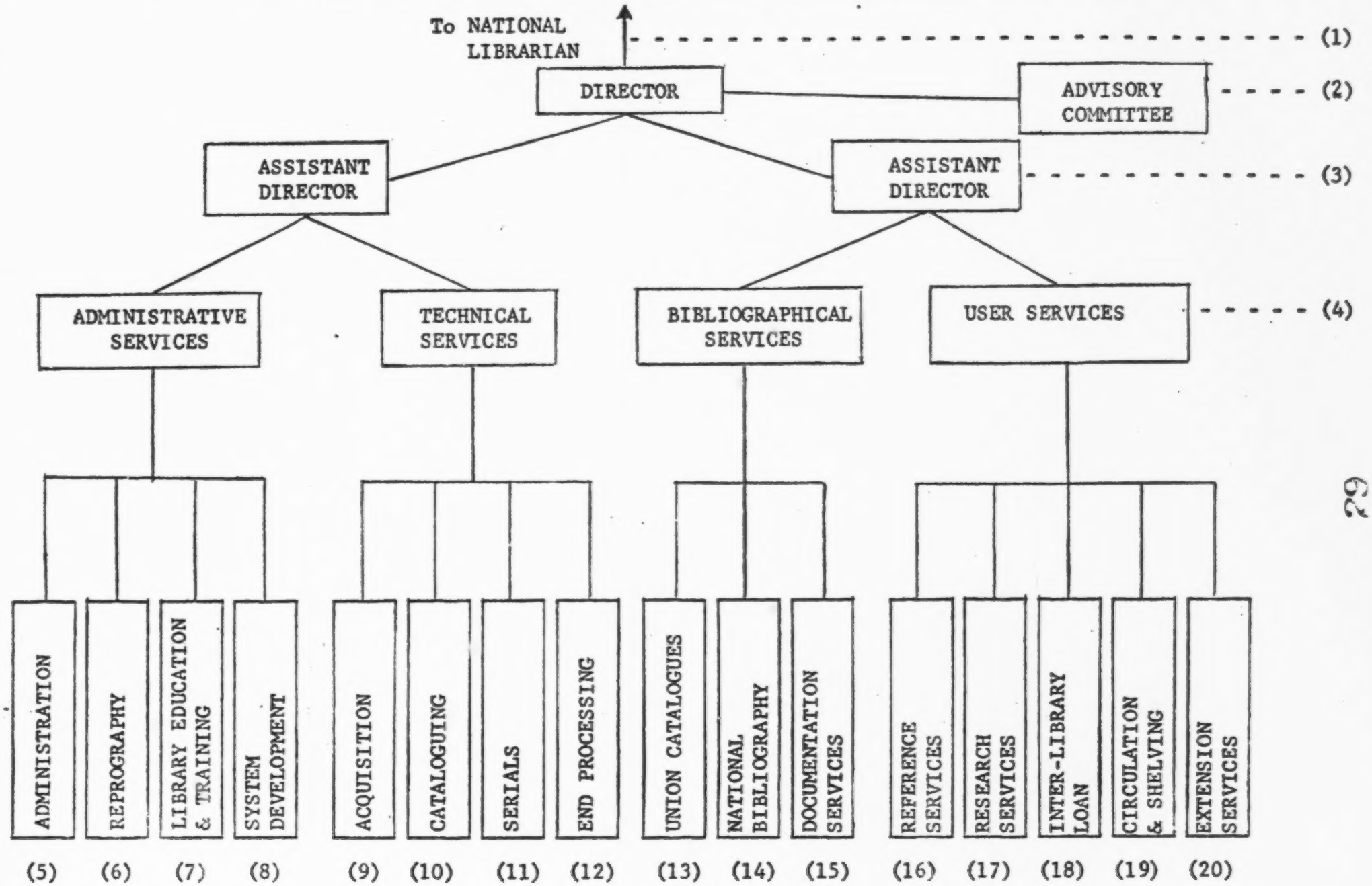


CHART 2. POSSIBLE ORGANIZATION OF A CENTRE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICE



Notes to accompany Chart 2

(1) If the plan for a National Library and Documentation Service is not approved, the Director would report to his individual controlling authority, with some kind of reference also to whatever coordinating committee was established.

(2) It is suggested that an Advisory Committee representative of a wide variety of users would be appropriate to each centre. Such a committee already assists the Director of the Biblioteca Bogoriensis.

(3) Two Assistant Directors are suggested. This reflects what may be the consultant's own prejudice against a single deputy with only staff functions. There is a parallel in the organization of LIPI, with its three deputy chairmen.

(4) Further delegation is suggested at this point in view of the span of control involved. The officers in charge of the divisions might be termed Principal Librarians.

(5) The term Administration is assumed to cover also:

Finance
Personnel
Maintenance (of fabric and equipment).

(6) Reprography covers:

Photocopying (in its widest sense, covering both full size and microform, and electrostatic copying as well as photography proper)
Near print reproduction (stencil, offset duplication, etc.).

Actual publication would be subsumed under this section, or would constitute an additional section in the Division, but it is suggested that this activity could be carried out more economically if undertaken centrally for all four centres of the National Library and Documentation Service.

(7) There is no suggestion that the national libraries should usurp the function of the library schools, far from it, but each centre must provide for in-service training of its own personnel, especially at the intermediate and non-professional levels. In addition, the national libraries might well make a contribution, in cooperation with the library schools, to the continuing education of librarians, by sponsoring or conducting seminars and workshops in particular professional fields, for example, library automation. This activity might be better organized directly under the National Librarian to avoid duplication of effort.

(8) System Development refers to conscious planning for the ultimate application of automation. While it may be argued that the particular circumstances of Indonesia's library development suggest that automation, even in a partial sense, is far in the future, time is on the side of the computer, in the sense of bringing the economics of automated operations rapidly closer to those of manual operations. Moreover, the experience of every library which has become involved in this area emphasizes the need to have ultimate computer requirements in mind when developing manual systems to any degree of sophistication, if expensive double conversion activities are to be avoided later. Any actual movement towards automation will involve expensive technical staff which would have to be concentrated, probably directly under the National Librarian.

(9) The Acquisition Department would have at least the following sections:

Selection
Ordering
Accessioning
Gifts and Exchange
Indonesiana (including library deposit).

It is strongly suggested that as many as possible of the professional library staff of the whole library be involved in the selection process, by being assigned areas of responsibility related, whenever possible, to their individual subject backgrounds.

Exchange arrangements will continue to be a vital source of material and must be pursued actively.

As suggested earlier in this report, Indonesian material, whether or not covered by the requirements of statutory library deposit, will have to be pursued actively.

(10) Cataloguing is assumed to include:

Descriptive cataloguing
Classification
Subject cataloguing
Shelf listing.

In addition, the national libraries may become involved in such international arrangements as the Shared Cataloguing Program of the Library of Congress.

(11) It is strongly suggested that specialist staff is needed to handle the particular problems of serials. This applies whether or not the cataloguing of new serial titles is included within the province of the Cataloguing Department.

(12) End Processing is taken to cover the final procedures of shelf-preparation - lettering, pasting in of any pockets and slips required, and so on - as well as all matters to do with binding. If the library maintains its own bindery, it belongs appropriately under this Department. In cooperation with the User Services Division, and particularly the Circulation and Shelf Maintenance Department, the End Processing Department should have responsibility for general physical maintenance of the collections - regularly reviewing the shelves for books to be repaired or rebound.

(13) A separate Department of Union Catalogues is indicated because of the importance of creating an accurate record of Indonesia's present holdings. It has been suggested(14), with reason, that union catalogues are cumbersome to create and difficult to maintain. This is quite true and the consultant does not suggest an incautious commitment to the creation of an ideal integrated file. This Department, however, should be responsible for collecting all aids to the location of material in Indonesia and for establishing specialist expertise in this area. Telex linkages are a vital mechanism in this process.

(14) As noted earlier, it is realized that the creation and maintenance of the national bibliography is at present in other hands. It is simply suggested that it is best undertaken at the point where the material which should be recorded in the bibliography is actively acquired.

(15) Documentation Services are taken to include the compiling of appropriate indexes, the offering of current awareness services and the regular compilation of bibliographies in appropriate areas.

(16) Reference comprises ready reference assistance to personal, telephoned or written enquiries.

(17) The Research Department should undertake exhaustive literature searches, compile bibliographies on demand and provide or arrange for translation services.

(18) The Inter-library Loan Department scrutinizes and checks actual requests for material and seeks the material either from the library's own stock or elsewhere, in Indonesia or overseas, calling where necessary and especially in the second case, on the records and expertise of the Union Catalogue Department.

(19) Circulation and Shelving is assumed to cover the supervision and operation of any system of circulation employed, as well as the mechanical but important tasks of shelving and re-shelving material and regularly reading the shelves.

(20) The Department of Extension Services has the responsibility of providing technical advice and actual assistance to the libraries in the particular subject area covered by the national library concerned. As noted earlier, these services might include advice in librarianship, bibliography and editing, as well as actual secondment of staff for short periods.

VIII. POLICY, PLANNING AND PRIORITIES

In a real sense this section offers an opportunity to summarize what has gone before.

As a matter of basic policy then, the consultant urges LIPI to take the lead in impressing on the Government and people of Indonesia the urgent need to take early and positive action to emphasize the need for up-to-date, accessible information as a basic prerequisite to national progress. The two channels which he suggests for conveying this urgency are, first, directly to the authorities responsible for drawing up the Second Five-Year Plan and, second, by way of approach either on an individual or a collective basis to the Government Departments and other authorities which conduct library and documentation agencies (Recommendations 1 and 2).

However, merely to secure agreement, if indeed agreement can be secured, that a need exists, is not enough if this nominal support cannot be translated into action. Accordingly, constructive measures of planning must be put forward for endorsement as the practical expression of this acceptance in principle.

To this end, this report includes specific recommendations relating to the provision of regular budgets for existing libraries (Recommendation 7), to the investigation of the status and salaries of librarians (Recommendations 5 and 6) and to preserving and making available in libraries the record of Indonesian thought and experience (Recommendations 8 and 9). Since all these recommendations involve no immediate expenditure of funds, there seems no reason why they should not be implemented without delay.

The report goes on to consider the present pattern of library provision in support of scientific research and national development.

It endorses the suggestion of concentration of effort on a small group of existing libraries as centres for particular subject areas (Recommendation 3), and it identifies the particular libraries which it believes should constitute this group (Recommendation 4).

As required by his terms of reference, the consultant has attempted to identify the function of these centres (Recommendation 19) and has made recommendations on the kind of internal organization which he believes might facilitate the carrying out of these functions (Chart 2 and Notes).

Central to the whole philosophy of the national importance of effective library and information services is the consultant's recommendation that this identified group of major libraries should be recognized, in a very real sense, as "national".

His proposal is that they be held to constitute together the National Library and Documentation Service and that appropriate legal and/or administrative action be taken to transfer them from their present employing authorities to a position of direct responsibility to the Government at the highest level.

There is an analogy, which the consultant has not drawn previously in this report, between the proposed position of the National Library and Documentation Service and that of LIPI itself.

Thus, in order to accomplish its aim of attaining maximum efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out scientific and technological research, LIPI is set up as a Government body reporting directly to the President. In the same way, it is submitted, the National Library and Documentation Service can best accomplish its task of obtaining maximum efficiency and effectiveness in bringing library and documentation services to the support of research, and directly to the improvement of national welfare, if it is provided with similarly direct access.

LIPI is authorized to coordinate, integrate and synchronize all activities in the field of science and technology at the national as well as at the regional level. The National Library and Documentation Service is designed to achieve the same results over a field which, to the consultant, appears to go beyond science and technology.

Were it not for the wide extension of activities which he sees as inevitably coming within the operations of the national library centres, however constructed, the consultant's recommendation might have been that they be united within the scope of LIPI. He is confident, however, that his terms of reference are not intended to limit him to considering the function of libraries as related only to the service of science and technology.

In recommending priorities for action, accordingly, it seems to the consultant that this new element which has been introduced into the discussion must first be settled.

The consultant is aware that this concept of actually changing the whole reporting responsibility of existing libraries is a radical suggestion. It is made, however, in all sincerity and in line with the basic requirement of any consultant - that he examine and report with complete objectivity on the problem assigned to him.

It is the responsibility of those to whom the advice is offered to determine whether the recommendations made are practicable, either immediately or at some future time.

The consultant offers the opinion that an important purpose will be served if his most far-reaching proposals do no more than stimulate discussion, and certainly the majority of the remaining recommendations do not stand or fall on the acceptance or non-acceptance of the concept of an integrated National Library and Documentation Service.

Without in any way wishing to encourage the non-acceptance or even the deferment of any of his recommendations, the consultant can envisage a modification of his proposals, which he would like to hope would be, if adopted, only temporary.

This modification would involve the following amendments to the recommendations as listed:

1. In all appropriate recommendations - substitute the phrase "National Network of Information Centres" or some such wording for the title "National Library and Documentation Service" wherever it appears;

2. In Recommendation 10 - substitute the words "coordinated by" for the words "vested in";

3. Delete Recommendation 11 and substitute "Council" for "National Librarian" wherever it is suggested in this report that activities common to all centres be centralized under the National Librarian.

Recommendation 20: That first priority be given to determining the appropriate organization of the group of national centres and, if agreement is reached on the concept of the National Library and Documentation Service, to achieving the necessary administrative or legal action to constitute it. (Recommendations 3, 4, 10 and 11).

Whatever the final form of organization agreed to, the next priorities to be considered are the building up of the centres themselves.

Given limited resources, a decision needs to be made between concentrating in succession on the four centres, and endeavouring to achieve concurrently a balanced development of all four.

In bald terms, of the four centres identified, one, PDIN, is well-established (though still only on a modest scale) but is ham-strung in its efforts by inadequate accommodation and support; one, Biblioteca Bogoriensis, is well-established and in a strong position for development; one, the proposed National Library of Medicine, is virtually non-existent; and one, the Museum library, possesses a rapidly wasting asset and has a considerable backlog of neglect to overcome.

On the principle of building to strength which, after all, stands at the basis of the whole concept of national centres, the consultant recommends an order of priority as follows:

Recommendation 21:

1. that first priority, after the establishment of the form of organization, be given to bringing PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis up to the level of being able to carry out the functions listed in Recommendation 19. This will require
   (a) action on the building for PDIN (Recommendation 12);
   (b) completion of the building for Biblioteca Bogoriensis (Recommendation 15);
   (c) additions to staff for both PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis (determined as suggested later in this section);

(d) improving existing bookstock and future recurrent budgets for PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis (determined as suggested in Recommendation 22);

2. that consideration be given immediately to Recommendations 13 and 14 as an essential part of developing the two centres which are being given priority under (1)(a)-(d) of this Recommendation;
3. that emergency action be taken in relation to the Museum library (Recommendations 17 and 18), but that the further development of the centre for social sciences and humanities be deferred until action is completed under (1) of this Recommendation;
4. that action on the development of the centre for medical and health sciences be deferred pending the consultation mentioned in Recommendation 16.

The consultant's whole series of recommendations, including that assigning an order of priority, does not include any attempt to assess costs. Such an assessment appears to lie beyond his terms of reference. Moreover, his study of the situation has necessarily been in insufficient depth to qualify him to attempt any.

It appears to him that further investigation is required at an early stage, to establish a firm basis for budgetary planning. Much of this investigation can be carried out best by Indonesian librarians and administrators. For example, if the functions of the proposed centres as set out in Recommendation 19 are accepted as a guide, an institution such as PDIN could fairly easily calculate the shortfall between present staff and those required to carry out the functions listed.

There may be more difficulty in assessing locally the inadequacy of existing bookstocks to allow the libraries to carry out these functions. The most expeditious method of making this assessment might well be to seek specialist consultants in each of the fields concerned.

Recommendation 22: That assistance be sought to secure the appointment of specialist consultants in each of the four major subject fields, but, in the first instance, in science and technology and in biology and agriculture, to assess the existing collections of the national centres and to make recommendations, including specific reference, where appropriate, to actual titles, as well as cost, concerning the extra provision required to bring these collections to the point of sustaining the functions envisaged for the libraries concerned. These recommendations should also include an estimate of the annual cost of maintaining the collections concerned.

NOTES

(1) See, in particular, p.131, 132 and 137 of Vol. 2c of the English version of the Plan.

(2) SHANK, R. Science and engineering library and information service development in support of research and development in Indonesia. [Djakarta] 1970. (P10/T 497-11-690-186-00217.)

(3) WILLIAMSON, W.L. University library development in Indonesia: a report to the Ministry of Education and Culture. [Djakarta] 1970.

(4) INDONESIA. Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional. Improvement of library and documentation facilities in the field of science and technology in Indonesia. [Djakarta] 1971.

(5) URATA, T. Assignment report on library banks in health institution [sic] in Indonesia (draft). W.H.O. Regional Office for Southeast Asia. 1971.

(6) First Five-Year Plan, 2c, p.137.

(7) ibid.

(8) SHANK, op.cit., p.2.

(9) First Five-Year Plan, 2c, p.132.

(10) SHANK, loc. cit.

(11) SHANK, op.cit., p.19.

(12) NOBLE, M. The printed word in Indonesia 1971. Himpunan Pustakawan Chusus Indonesia. Madjalah 2 [1971], p.173.

(13) SAHERTIAN-BAKHOVEN, P. Report on the development of scientific documentation and information systems in Indonesia. [Tokyo, FID/CAO, 1971], p.3.

(14) NOBLE, loc. cit.

APPENDIX List of Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

That LIPI, as the authority which requested this report, spare no effort, either alone or in conjunction with other authorities, to ensure that the national need in the area of library and documentation services receives the maximum consideration in the drawing up of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Recommendation 2:

That LIPI bring to the notice of present library authorities, in particular Government Departments, the urgent need to assign the highest priority to improving their library and documentation services and to promoting the importance of up to date information in the pursuit of research, education and continuing professional competence.

Recommendation 3:

That LIPI represent to the Government the urgent desirability of creating a National Library and Documentation Service for Indonesia, by proclaiming four library or documentation centres, one in each of four major fields of knowledge, as together constituting this National Library.

Recommendation 4:

That LIPI suggest the following as the four centres of the National Library and Documentation Service:

(i) in the field of science (other than the biological sciences) and technology - the service at present known as Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional;

(ii) in the field of agriculture and the biological sciences - the service at present known as Biblioteca Bogoriensis;

(iii) in the field of medical and health sciences - the service at present known as the library service of the Department of Health;

(iv) in the field of the social sciences and the humanities - the service at present known as the library of the Museum.

Recommendation 5:

Where a library or documentation service forms part of another institution, every effort should be made to avoid subordinating the library to a general secretarial or administrative section of the institution.

Recommendation 6:

The status afforded and the salaries paid to librarians within research institutions should be investigated, with a view to determining the extent to which they should be improved, bearing in mind particularly the substantial advantages enjoyed by research workers in this regard.

Recommendation 7:

That any institution which includes a library of documentation service must assign specific amounts on an annually recurring basis for the maintenance of that library, and especially for the purchase of books and the payment of periodical subscriptions.

Recommendation 8:

That LIPI represent to the Government at the highest level the need to establish the principle of legal deposit, whereby one copy of every work published in Indonesia, whether by the Government or one of its agencies or by or through a commercial publisher, is required by law to be deposited with the appropriate centre of the National Library and Documentation Service.

Recommendation 9:

That LIPI urge all Government Departments and research institutions to take, or repeat, action along the lines followed by the Minister of Agriculture, in instructing all Departmental research workers to deposit a copy of any report for which they are individually or collectively responsible with the appropriate library within the Department.

Recommendation 10:

That the affairs of the National Library and Documentation Service be vested in a Council, to be appointed by the Government and to report directly to an appropriate Minister. This Council should include representatives of all appropriate Government Departments and institutions, together with a suitable number of private persons representative of the range of users of the libraries.

Recommendation 11:

That the executive direction of the National Library and Documentation Service be placed in the hands of a National Librarian to whom the librarians of the four national libraries would report directly.

Recommendation 12:

That the highest priority be assigned to the early completion of the new, separate building for the PDIN.

Recommendation 13:

That the development of direct use of telex for library purposes, particularly between Bandung, Bogor and Djakarta, should receive early attention by the National Library and Documentation Service.

Recommendation 14:

That the LIPI library at Bandung should be strengthened as soon as possible, by the provision of staff and accommodation, to enable it to act as a sub-centre of the National Library and Documentation Service for the Bandung area.

Recommendation 15:

That Stages II and III of the new building of the Biblioteca Bogoriensis follow in succession and without interruption the completion of Stage I.

Recommendation 16:

That a representative committee meet as soon as possible to discuss relationships between the National Library of Medicine and the network of university medical libraries.

Recommendation 17:

That urgent action be taken to preserve the existing collections of the Museum library by the provision of more adequate accommodation and by the cleaning and fumigating of existing stock.

Recommendation 18:

That financial provision for the Museum library be substantially increased to enable it to regain and sustain its role as a library of record for Indonesia.

Recommendation 19:

The function of each centre of the National Library and Documentation Service should be:

1. To provide library and documentation services for the Government and people of Indonesia both from its own resources and, in cooperation with other centres of the National Library and Documentation Service, by coordinating, channelling and supplementing, where appropriate, the services provided by other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia;

   and to this end;

2. In the area of collection building -

   (a) to complete and maintain the national record by acquiring, currently and retrospectively, and preserving, materials, published and unpublished, written in Indonesia, by Indonesians, or about Indonesia, in the appropriate subject area;

   (b) to acquire other books, periodicals and other materials in the general area of its subject interest, particularly in supplementation of such specialist collections as are identified from time to time in other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia;

   (c) to acquire or subscribe to especially expensive items, collections or information services, even if they fall within one of the areas of specialization referred to in 2(b) above, which are required by the nation but which either should not be duplicated unnecessarily or are beyond the means of the appropriate specialist library;

Recommendation 19 (cont):

(d) especially in relation to 2(b) above, to initiate and encourage, wherever possible, the rationalization of the acquisition of material by the several library and documentation agencies of Indonesia, in the interests of the minimum of unnecessary duplication and the most effective use of the totality of available funds;

3. In the area of bibliographical services -

(a) to initiate, maintain and, if feasible, publish in some form, appropriate union catalogues of material held in libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia in its subject field;

(b) to cooperate with other centres of the National Library and Documentation Service in preparing and publishing the national bibliography, both current and retrospective, of works published in Indonesia, by Indonesians, or about Indonesia;

(c) to cooperate with other centres of the National Library and Documentation Service, and with other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia, in undertaking and making available documentation services such as the indexing and abstracting of periodicals and other material, in areas where existing indexing and abstracting services are unsatisfactory for Indonesian purposes;

4. In the area of reader services -

(a) to assist libraries and other agencies and individual enquirers to use the resources of its own collections;

(b) to seek material in other libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia or overseas in the interests of individual enquirers, and to channel requests submitted by libraries and other agencies for such material;

(c) to publicize the availability of information by such means as current awareness services, including selective dissemination of information, and the publication of regular or irregular accession lists, bibliographies, or other informative material;

(d) to provide, or arrange for, translations of material in foreign languages;

5. In the area of technical advice and assistance -

to provide advice and assistance, including, where necessary and where feasible, the actual short-term secondment of staff, to libraries and documentation agencies in Indonesia, in such areas as librarianship, bibliography and technical editing;

6. To maintain liaison with appropriate international and regional agencies;

7. To carry out such other functions as shall from time to time be assigned to it by a proper authority.

Recommendation 20:

That first priority be given to determining the appropriate organization of the group of national centres and, if agreement is reached on the concept of the National Library and Documentation Service, to achieving the necessary administrative or legal action to constitute it (Recommendations 3, 4, 10 and 11).

Recommendation 21:

1. that first priority, after the establishment of the form of organization, be given to bringing PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis up to the level of being able to carry out the functions listed in Recommendation 19. This will require

   (a) action on the building for PDIN (Recommendation 12);

   (b) completion of the building for Biblioteca Bogoriensis (Recommendation 15);

   (c) additions to staff for both PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis (determined as suggested in Section VIII);

   (d) improving existing bookstock and future recurrent budgets for PDIN and Biblioteca Bogoriensis (determined as suggested in Recommendation 22);

2. that consideration be given immediately to Recommendations 13 and 14 as an essential part of developing the two centres which are being given priority under (1)(a)-(d) of this Recommendation;

3. that emergency action be taken in relation to the Museum library (Recommendations 17 and 18), but that the further development of the centre for social sciences and humanities be deferred until action is completed under (1) of this Recommendation;

4. that action on the development of the centre for medical and health sciences be deferred pending the consultation mentioned in Recommendation 16.

Recommendation 22:

That assistance be sought to secure the appointment of specialist consultants in each of the four major subject fields, but, in the first instance, in science and technology and in biology and agriculture, to assess the existing collections of the national centres and to make recommendations, including specific reference, where appropriate, to actual titles, as well as cost, concerning the extra provision required to bring these collections to the point of sustaining the functions envisaged for the libraries concerned. These recommendations should also include an estimate of the annual cost of maintaining the collections concerned.